## COLUMBIA.

Thursday Morning, March 1, 1366.

The Speech.

We publish this morning a report of the speech delivered by the President of the United States on the 22d ult. Although his remarks were delivered extemporaneously, yet this reported speech is a fitting companion to the more carefully prepared and able veto message published on Saturday last, They are both practical and statesmanlike, and, above all, a man who is honest in purpose and patriotic in motive.

What a striking and pleasing contrast do the message and speech, in their calm, dispassionate and determined language, present to the fiery denunciations of Stevens, Sumner, Wade, &c. Dignified, tolerant to all, and imbued with a deep spirit of patriotism and deep devotion to the welfare of his whole country, Andrew Johnson, if successful-and we do not doubt it-will stand second to no statesman of America, unless it be to the patriot on the commemoration of whose birth-day this patriotic demonstration was made. These productions will live in history side by side with the celebrated farewell address of that pure and immortal statesman.

We will publish to-morrow the resolutions adopted at this great meeting. They breathe the same spirit of kindness and moderation to the people of the South as runs through the address, and pledge a cordial support to the restoration policy of the President. Let the good work go on, until that policy has become completely successful.

England's Prosperity and Stability.

The Richmond Times has an admirable correspondent in London. In his last letter he discloses an amount of material prosperity in that kingdom that is truly wonderful, and the Times justly remarks, that notwithstanding these truths which its correspendent makes patent to every intelligent reader, we see continually in the Northern papers, statements all tending to show that England is going fast to ruin.

The Times, in its comments upon these things, says:

"England's prosperity, as luminously described by the correspondent of this paper, is due to the stability and justice of her laws and the permanence of her Executive. She is not torn to pieces once in four years by the ruinous conflicts of great parties in their struggles for power and plunder. Her Executive is hereditary and permanent; and if we could have a permanent President like Andrew Johnson, it might be better for

There is no doubt, we think, that much of the stability of the British Government is owing to her limited and Constitutional monarchy, and it might possibly be better for the stability of our institutions if these party contests every four years could be avoided. Yet the Times will agree f England is also attribu wise conservatism of her statesmen and people. No violent shocks to the established laws are ever felt there, and the "British Constitution" is too firmly entrenched in the hearts and affections of the people for any demagogue to assault it with impunity. So will it be here. The Constitution of the fathers of this country is sufficient to make her people great and prosperous, if they revere it and cling to it as they ought.

Governor Cox, of Ohio, has written a letter detailing a conversation which he had with President Johnson, in the course of which the latter had said that his policy had simply aimed at the earliest restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty, and that as no Congressional policy had been adopted when he entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, he was forced to follow his own policy. That one central idea had controlled him in the whole matter, and that was, that the proper system of pacification would be to stimulate everywhere the loyalty of the Southern people, and make proper legislation the spring of loyalty and proper conduct on their part, rather than to impose laws and conditions upon them and seek to control them by external f rce.

The Washington papers state that infanticide prevails to an alarming extent in that city, Every day the bodies of little innocents are found by the citizens.

BALTIMORE, MD.,

February 21, 1866. DEAR PHOENEX: In this growing city, there are many noble and ingenious people, who truly sympathize with the Southerners in their crushed and impoverished condition. During the entire war, they contributed largely to the wants of Southern soldiers who were in prison, cut off from home and loved ones; and since the close of the war, many of the Baltimoreans have given largely to all the calls that have been made from Virginia and other Southern States, and some of them really wish they could give more in this direction. In fact, during the last four months, this city has been infested with clerical beg-gars—some asking contributions to feed the poor, some asking means to repair and rebuild colleges, and others begging for congregations whose churches have been destroyed. This process of begging has been so repeatedly prosecuted, that the clerks in the large establishments say more beggars than customers call. We fondly hope that no other beggars will come to this city during the present year, for those who respond to benevolent calls have exhausted their means of giving, or, at least, they have done all they are able to do in this department. There are some here, as elsewhere, who have not studied the great principles of political and social economy closely enough to understand that the interest of others is really their interest, and hence they encase themselves in their own shells and shut out all the other members of the family. Some persons view themselves with micro-scopic glasses, and others with mag-

Some enterprising ladies of this city are arranging for a great Southern fair, which will come off in April. The object is to supply comforts to the destitute of the Southern States; they expect to realize \$40,000. Great to this worthy enterprise. You know that ladies are usually very energetic and persevering in all they undertake, and hence they generally

Commercially, there is a cloud in the mercantile sky, and business men are anticipating a torrent of financial failures. There are breakers shead—the mercantile ship has been too heavily loaded, and her ballast must be very much diminished. Too many inexperienced gentlemen have opened stores and shops, and the failure of many is inevitable. There must be producers as well as exchangers, but unfortunately there are too many of the latter and not enough of the for mer. Business here is what the mer chants call dull, and will not become very active until prices tumble considerably. The truth is, the South must be recuperated before business will assume its former proportions either in this or any other city North of this.

OMEGA.

BALTIMORE, MD.,

February 22, 1866. DEAR PHŒNIX: Last evening I had the pleasure of seeing the Miltonian Tableaux, or more strictly, Milton's Paradise Lost, panoramically illus-

This tableaux exhibition is divided into three sections; section first shows representations of Heaven, rebellion of Satan, and war of angels. It commences with the gathering of the angels around the Almighty's throne, where they are represented as paying humble and devout adoration to the with us, that much of the prosperity | Creator; this is beautiful and impressubordinate to the Divine govern-ment, withdraws to the North-east corner of Heaven, gathers around him a host of disaffected spirits, harangues them, and excites them to rebellion. A war ensues between these and the holy angels; the contest A war ensues between deepens, and becomes fiercer still: Satan is oscillating between the fear of failure and the hope of success; after a protracted contest, Satan is just ready to shout victory, when the Son of God mounts His flaming chariot, and accompanied with his loyal angels, he joins combat with his Satan; the battle is terrible, the carnage awful, but finally Satan and his adherents are defeated and hurled out of Heaven.

What struck us as ludicrous in this section, was the belching cannons brought in the play in the last decisive battle. It reminded us of a preacher, who, on a certain occasion, was speaking of an event that occurred during the eleventh century, and spoke of the firing of cannon; we queried, where did they get their powder?

Section second—The creation, commencing with the surging waters of Chaos, and ending with the creation of animals and man. In the consecutive scenes were beautifully illustrated the several great epochs in the history of this world's formation. Section third represented Pande-

monium, or hell—commencing with Satan's flight from hell through Chaos, to this earth. On his way, he meets a pure angel, whom he deceives and obtains all necessary directions to this earth.

Section fourth represents the gar-den of Eden—Adam and Eve, their fall and subsequent expulsion. According to the panorama, Eden is beautifully picteresque, abounding with all that can gratify the estirctic ment.

or pamper the epecurian. The first pair are perfectly happy, and are in intimate and pleasant communications. intimate and pleasant communion, Satan steadthily intrudes himself into the garden, hears the conversation een Adam and Eve, learns their privileges and prohibitions, then quietly withdraws and concocts his lans for the defeat of Jehova's purpose. On a certain day Eve is desirous of working in the garden alone, Adam objects, but finally yields to her fascinations. She is alone, the subtle serpent appears, and in the most bewitching gaise, introduces himself to Eve, and induces her to eat the forbidden fruit. She eats and carries a luscious cluster to Adam; he eats, and presently they discover their nudity, and endeavor to cover it with fig-leaves and conceal themselves. God discovers them, interrogates Adam, he tries to exculpate himself by criminating Eve, she acknowledges her guilt and relates the occasion of her seduction. Their sentence is pronounced, they bow in humble reverence, Eve confesses to Adam her guilt, they both acknowledge their sin and pray to their Maker. Jesus presents their prayers to his Father; they are necessarily driven from the garden, but provision is made for the salvation of the race, and the glorious announcement of the Saviour's victory over Satan, is made to the dejected pair. This magnificent tableaux ends with a representation of the Heavenly

Jerusalem.

I am sorry that my time in hastily writing this has not allowed me to do full justice to the exhibition. Every thinking reader of Milton's Paradise Lost, should see this unequalled tableaux. OMEGA.

Great Meeting in New York.

An immense Union meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the evening of the 22d ult. Hon. Francis B. Cutting presided, assisted by a large number of the most prominent citizens as Vice-Presidents. Dudley Field, Esq., Mr. Ward, Postmaster-General Dennison, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, George Opdyke, Esq. and others addressed the meeting. An address to the people of New York and resolutions were adopted.

The address is to the effect that the

question before the people is the great one of pacification. What the great one of pacification. country needs is repose. The con-flict of arms has ceaeed. The con-The conflict of passions which led to arms should cease also. Our heroic soldiers cherish no enmity toward those they have overcome. The only element of disturbance is the political condition of the freedmen. There is no substantial disagreement among men respecting their civil rights. We all agree that they must have the civil rights of any other class of citizens—rights of person and property, to sue, to testify; in short, equality before the law. But whether they also have the right of suffrage is dividing the question. There, however, can be no question whatever, that under the Constitution the power of determining who shall or shall not enjoy the privilege of the elective franchise belongs exclusively to respective States. New York has no more right to say who shall or shall not vote in Virginia, than Virginia shall say who shall or shall not vote in New York. The elective franchise is not a natural right, but a political trust. If it is is even true that every person who is subject to laws, is entitled to a part in making them, then every sojourner among us, every foreigner, the moment he lands, is entitled to vote. Because the blacks I fought for the country, that does not necessarily give them the right to govern it, or participate in govern-ment. If it were otherwise, every boy from sixteen to twenty-one who fought in the Union army should have a vote without waiting for years of discretion to participate in the Go-vernment to which he is subjected. The blacks fought for a country and they have it. They fought for freedom and they have it. We should welcome our emancipated brother to all the rights of manhood, but when we are asked to give all men of his race, at the moment of their emancipation, the right to participate in the Government, we must answer in the words of one of their number, more intelligent than many other, white or black: "The able-bodied only bear arms, the able-minded only should black: vote.

The address commends the President's veto, and expresses the conviction that the exclusion as Representatives from the States now unrepre-sented in Congress of loyal men, who were fairly elected and can take the oath, is manifest usurpation. It concludes by expressing confidence in the integrity and fidelity to the prin-ciples of Andrew Johnson, of the general doctrine of his second mesage, and a readiness to support him in all the constitutional measures for the public welfare. The resolutions to the same effect, and in addition to the approved action of Senator Morgan and Representatives Raymond and Darling in sustaining the President's veto.

The Freedmen's Bureau reports an improved state of affairs among the negroes South, and a better disposiWashington News and Rumors.

There is an evident want of cordidiality noticeable to-day among the radical Senators in their intercourse with the conservative gentlemen who aided in sustaining the President's veto yesterday. Outside of the Wade and Stevens clique in Congress are their party pensioners in the departments, who can be heard on the street and in the lobbies glibly accounting for the radical defeat by a mysterious assumption of fraudulent collusion between the Executive and his supporters. Senator Morgan, regarded as the chief among the Marplots of the radical policy, is vaguely charged with succumbing to the bribe of the New York Collectorship; Doolittle is to have a mountain of patronage settled upon him for the term of the present administration; Cowan to stop nothing short of any place in the Cabinet to which he may elect, and the residue are to be plied with a miscellaneous assortment of official distinctions sufficient to keep them active in soul and faithful to their allegiance. With all these sinister suggestions the great crowd of celebrities and Congressional lookers-on that now fill Washington brimming full appear to be only very much amused, and not at all to be cheated of their joke at the expense of the radicals.

One of the incidents connected with the Senatorial vote upon the Freedmen's Bureau bill yesterday, now going the rounds with infinite zest, is the interest exhibited by Senator Reverdy Johnson in responding to a telegram apprising him that the critical vote of yesterday was imminent. The honorable gentleman was sojourning in Baltimore at the time of his notification, but im-mediately put himself en route for the capital on a locomotive and tender, which performed the distance of forty miles in forty-one minutes. Not one of the the radical phalanx could have guessed when Mr. Johnson entered the Senate chamber, yesterday, with about thirty minutes to spare, that he had taken so exhileratward freights, they prefer to carry Eastward at low prices to hauling ing a ride for the express purpose of contributing his very important mite towards defeat.

An attempt was made by the Democracy in the House to-day to reconsider the vote by which Thad. Stevens' resolution was passed at a late hour yesterday afternoon. The nyes and nays showed more Republican strength in favor of Andrew Johnson than the vote did yesterday. Then there were forty votes against the resolution, including the full Demo-cratic strength of the House; to-day there were thirty-seven votes for reconsideration, without the ayes of six or eight Democrats, who were absent. The New York News, of the 22d,

There need be no fears that the Freedmen's Bureau Bill will be passed by the Senate in any other shape. It is now known that five of the thirty Senators who voted against sustaining the veto yesterday would have voted with the Democrats, if their votes had been necessary to sustain The principles embodied in the bill are killed, and they can never be revived and moulded into laws by the present Congress.

The radicals like this veto so well that they are preparing for another. The negro suffrage bill, passed by the House some time ago, was reported in the Senate to-day without amend-ment, and the radicals intend to urge its immediate passage. The radicals may pass as many bills of this kind as they please, but the President will veto them as fast as they are laid before him.

At the instigation of the radicals, the flags on the negro school-houses have been draped in crape to-day, as a symbol of mourning over the defeat of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

There seems to be no doubt that there will be a speedy re-organization of the Cabinet, in consequence of the President's veto. Mr. Seward, two gentlemen from Southern States, and either Reverdy Johnson or Se nator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, will have seats in the new Cabinet.

There are rumors that both the Senate and House Committees are engaged upon a new Freedmen's Bureau bill, which it is hoped the President will approve. Mr. Elliott, of the House Committee, it is known, is preparing such a measure, which he expects to be able to introduce on the 23d. But of what avail would be a new bill in the face of Mr. Johnson's declaration that no such measure is called for at the present time; and further, that all such action is unconstitutional without the vote of the Southern representatives!

Mr. Sumner does not fail to com-prehend the President's position, as he is free to confess since the veto was received, that his proposition, which he introduced as a substitute for the constitutional amendment, has not the ghost of a chance of suc-cess, and it will therefore probably be allowed an undisturbed repose.

Mr. Stevens, too, say what he may in the House publicly, is fully awake to the fact that Congress cannot "get along without the man at the other end of the avenue," and for the present, if not forever, he is satisfied that his pet plans are destined to miscarry.

A Washington despatch says it is probable that General Grant will soon lay his hands on some Kentnckians who are disposed to make trouble. He pronounces Kentucky, next to Virginia, the most disloyal State in the Union.

NEGRO MORTALITY. -To show the extent of the mortality among the negroes, the Mobile Advertiser and

We do not doubt that more Southern negroes have died of disease. caused by improvidence in a state of freedom, for which they were utterly unprepared, than have fallen by the sword in the armies of both the North and South, in the late anguinary

A letter from Green Ridge, Arkansas, January 22, received in this city, also says:

The mortality amongst the negroes in the towns (where they will all go if they can get there) is very great, chiefly from the prevalence of small pox. In fact, I believe the race will become extinct in a few years. Strange as it may seem, mothers take but little care of their young, now that they are obliged to support them. In many cases they destroy their Columbia office, and have their business

mortality among the negroes since they became free is something fearful and it is a rare thing to see a baby.

The South is just now the principal market for Western produce. The Cincinnati Gazette, of Thursday, says: There is no longer room for comlaint on the score of railroad freights Eastward. The Pennsylvania Central knocked the rates to-day, on fourth class, from seventy-five cents down to forty-five cents per hundred pounds to New York. Even at this reduced figure, there is very little to be had. The fact is, the surplus produce in this market is held to supply the Southern demand, which is much heavier than was anticipated, and hence prices are nearly as high here as in New York. This is esperially true as regards hog products.
There is, therefore, but little Eastward bound freight to be had at any price, and as the railroad companies are having a fair business in West-

A GOOD THOUGHT.-The God' of the white man and the God of the black man-I speak it with due reverence—is the Being who first made a distinction on account of color. Why was the negro created black? It is beyond the ken of man to ascertain. Why were we created white? Is not the mere difference in color sufficient to warn us that Heaven designed a difference? And have not some of you acted on the fact that there is such a difference? Why are there separate places for the respective races even in your own chamber? Why are they not put together?— Reverdy Johnson in his anti-Sumner

empty cars.

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION. -Under the above caption, the New York Commercial Advertiser (Republican) says, if Government is to interfere with, or regulate education at all, it certainly is the State or local govern-ment, and not the Federal Government, upon whom the duty devolves. This dangerous centralization grows in its monster proportions daily, and there seems nothing upon which Congress does not feel able to legis-

The Democrats of San Francisco held a meeting on the 24th, and endorsed the President's position. mass meeting has been called for Tuesday night. The Union State Central Committee have adopted resolutions stating that they do not yet perceive that the breach between Congress and the President is irre-

A letter received refers to the arrest, by the United States authorities, of eighty persons who were about sailing for Mexico. The foreigners among the emigrants were released upon reporting to their several na-tionalities, and all were subsequently set at large upon a parole of honor.

[Nashville Gazette, 17th.

Mexico.—The latest reports from Mexico are by way of telegraph from San Francisco, February 23. The port of Mazatlan had been opened by an imperial decree. Maximihan's prospects are represented to be depreciating. The Imperialists are fortifying Chihuahua.

The San Antonio (Texas) Herald makes favorable mention of the names of L. D. Evans and John Hancock for United States Senators. Both these gentlemen can take the test oath.

An immense mass meeting to endorse the President in his policy was held in Baltimore on the 27th. The meeting was addressed by Senators Cowan, Doolittle and others.

INTERNAL REVENUE. - The receipts of internal revenue last week amount ed to upward of four and a quarter millions.

Hon. Isaac E. Morse, formerly a member of the United States Congress from Louisiana, died recently at New Orleans. Spotted fever, in a very fatal form,

s prevailing at Richmond, Indiana. Many deaths have occurred from it. Another destructive fire occurred at Salisbury, N. C., on Sunday night

Upward of twelve thousand bales of cotton arrived in Boston on Sunday and Monday.

Local Items.

Edwin Q. Bell, Esq., who was formerly a resident of Charleston, has opened a banking and brokerage office in New York, and invites the patronage of his Southern friends. See his advertisement.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA. - An interesting account of the "Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S. C.," has just been issued, in pamphlet form, from the Phonix steam power press. Order, can be filled to any extent.

The Southern Express Company, with their usual energy and enterprise, have made arrangements to carry freight and valuable packages to all points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Shippers of goods to any part of the United States (we believe we would be warranted in saying to any quarter of the habitable globe) can leave their directions at the promptly attended to. We congratulate And again, this writer says:

There are not hands enough in this State to cultivate one-half of the land that was planted before the war. The

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. -Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are sublished this morning for the first

ime:
Wm. M. Elliott & Sons—Saponifier.
J. T. Hill—Cotton Seed.
Extra Meeting Richland Lodge.
H. E. Nichols—Insurance.
T. B. Clarkson—Estray Marc.
John Hall—Estray Mare Taken Up.
Southern Express Co.—Freight, &c.
C. P. Remsen—Fine Liquors.
Edwin Q. Bell—Banker, &c.
J. H. Baldwin—Evergreens, &c.
Levin & Peixotto—Furniture Sale.
"—Gas-light Stock." 

DISFRANCHISEMENT IN TENNESSEE. A bill was introduced into the Senate of Tennessee to amend the code of Tennessee so as to exclude from all offices, State, county or municipal, all persons who left army, naval or civil positions under the United States; all who held office under the States in insurrection; and all who left legislative, judicial or executive positions in Tennessee to aid the rebellion; also, another bill providing that every office-helder shall subscribe an oath that he has never voluntarily borne arms in the late re-bellion against the United States, nor ever voluntarily given aid or comfort to the said rebellion.

Mr. S. R. Mallory, ex-Confederate Secretary of War, is now the only prisoner left in Fort Lafayette. His health is said to be pretty good. His wife and family are allowed to visit

Funeral Invitation.

The friends and acquaintances of MRS. MARGARET LOMAS and family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the former, at her late residence in the Sand-hills, (four miles from the city,) THIS MORNING, at 101 o'clock.

MARRIED.

On the 11th of November, 1865, by the Rev. N. Talley, Sergeant SAMUEL GRE-GORY SHIRK, of Ohio, to Mrs. LOUISA B. TYNES, of this city.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Augusta, February 24.—The cotton market is quiet, and so much unsettled as to prevent our giving satisfactory quotations. Gold was in demand to-day, at 37. Brokers buying at 35@36, and selling at 37. Silver, buying at 30, and selling at 37.

NASHVILLE, February 24.—Gold in New York opened yesterday at 37½, and closed at 37½. Southern money dull and in no demand.

Cincinnati, February 23.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat dull, at \$1.70. Corn in good demand, at 53c. Oats dull, at 33@36c. Mess pork dull; good brands were offered freely at \$28.50, without finding buyers. Bulk meats are firmer; there is a good demand for sides for the English market, at 13½@13ξc.; shoulders are held at 11½c. Bacon is steady, with a fair demand, at 14½@18½c. for shoulders, sides and clear sides. There is a good inquiry for lard, and about 2,000 tierces prime city were sold at 18@18½c; the market closed, however, rather weak at the outside figure. Cotton steady, at 42c, for middling. Whiskey firm, closing at \$2.26 in bond. Gold 374.

key firm, closing at \$2.20 in 371.

372.

LOUISVILLE, February 23.—Sales 136 hhds. leaf tobacco, at a slight decline on common lugs and light leaf. Flour dull; Superfine, \$7; Extra, \$8.25; Family, \$10.25. Mess pork, \$28.75. Bacon shoulders, 144c.; clear sides, 183c.; country hams, 21c.; sugar cured, 23c. Lard excited and higher. Corn, 64c. Raw whiskey, \$2.21 in bond.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, FEB. 28.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Alhambra, Crowell, New York.
WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY.
Schr. Enchantress, Blatchford, New York.
UP FOR CHABLESTON.
Schr. R. W. Dillon, Philadelphia, Feb 22.
Schr. Moses Patton, Phriadelphia, Feb. 22.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

LOG CART. Apply to the under signed.

March 1

LOG CART. Apply to the under THOMAS.

COTTON SEED FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale,
plantation, near Santuc Post Office,
Union District, three or four thousand
bushels of COTTON SEED, at market
prices. Address J. T. HILL,
March 1 43\* Santuc Post Office.

EVERGREENS FOR SALE.

A BOUT 2,000 EVERGREENS are for A sale, comprising the following: Magnolias, Golden Arborvites, Upright Cypress, Irish Junipers, Golden-leaved Box, Heath-leaved Cypress, California Arborvites, Siberian Arborvites; also, a fine collection of choice Roses, &c. Apply at the corner of Assembly and Boundary streets.

JAMES H. BALDWIN.

This is the very best season to transplant any of the above.

March 1 12\*